

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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January 7 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 59° 2 p.m. 63°
Humidity 86° 57°

January 7 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 55° 2 p.m. 63°
Humidity 68° 52°

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.02

3116 日三初月二十年卯乙

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REVELATIONS RECORDING THE DARDANELLES.

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE: REINFORCEMENTS NOT FORTHCOMING.

Labour Views on Conscription.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON LAND AND SEA.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE COMPULSION BILL.

LABOUR CONGRESS MEETS.

January 6, 12.50 p.m.
A great Labour Congress met at Central Hall, Westminster, to consider the official attitude of Labourites on the Compulsory Military Service Bill. Every section of Labour was represented except the miners, who are holding a separate conference.

A resolution was submitted expressing the workers' opposition to conscription and rejoicing at the magnificent success of the voluntary principle; also expressing the opinion that the results of Lord Derby's scheme had been insufficiently ascertained to warrant Parliament in passing the momentous compulsion proposal. Nevertheless, members may vote as they individually think fit.

Mr. Hodge said the resolution represented the views of the moderate men and left freedom of opinion to Labour Members of Parliament. He emphasised the point that if the Bill were rejected, it would mean an Election, which would be the worst possible thing for the Labourites, as the issue would then be compulsion pure and simple.

Several delegates, including Mr. J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's representative, while denouncing conscription, declared that a General Election resulting from the non-passing of the Bill would be a crime against the men in the trenches.

THE RUSSIANS.

STILL MAKING PROGRESS.

January 6, 1.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Petrograd telegram says operations are developing favourably for the Russians.

The enemy has strong defences in Bakowina, whither part of the armies of General von Gallwitz and General von Woyde have been sent from Serbia; nevertheless, the Russians are progressing.

IN THE BLACK SEA.

RUSSIAN NAVAL CAPTURES.

January 6, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that in the Black Sea on the 3rd inst. a Russian torpedo boat destroyer captured eleven Turkish sailing ships, taking 40 members of the crews prisoners.

HONOURED BY KING GEORGE.

January 6, 1.50 p.m.
King George has awarded eleven Orders and thirteen medals to seamen in the Russian Black Sea Fleet for meritorious service.

THE PERSIA OUTRAGE.

LORD MONTAGU PROGRESSING.

January 6, 3.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that Lord Montagu, one of the survivors from the Persia, is still confined to his bed, but is progressing favourably.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT.

January 6, 2.50 p.m.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's final despatch concerning the operations in Gallipoli covers thirty-eight pages. It describes minutely the operations prior to and including the famous combined action during the first fortnight of August, concluding with a striking passage showing that the supply of munitions and drafts was declining and that sickness was taking a heavy toll. Nevertheless, all ranks were cheerful and confident that so long as they stuck to their guns the country would stick by them and see them victorious through the last and greatest of crusades.

When Earl Kitchener on October 11 cabled for an estimate of the losses involved in the evacuation of the Peninsula, Sir Ian Hamilton replied that such a step was unthinkable. He received on October 16 a cable recalling him to London as the Government desired the fresh and unbiased opinion of a responsible commander upon the question of an early evacuation.

The main feature of the despatch is a stirring description of the tremendous and vital battles which took place in August, the results of which have already been minutely recorded. The surprise of the Turks at Suvla was complete, but owing to the intense heat, the exhaustion of the troops through continuous engagements in a most difficult country, and perpetual water difficulties, Lieut. General the Hon. Sir F. Stopford and the Divisional General waited to rest the troops.

Sir Ian Hamilton says, "Driving power was required and even a certain ruthlessness to brush aside the pleas for a respite for the tired troops. The one fatal error was inertia, and inertia prevailed." Meanwhile the Turks were enabled to concentrate heavy reinforcements during a priceless twelve hours. Eventually, Sir Ian Hamilton himself, who had previously remained at Headquarters, went to Suvla to endeavour to put concentration into the effort and purpose into the direction of the men ashore.

The fighting on the following days was severe and continuous. Several successes were achieved and positions won. The fighting quality of the men was unsurpassable, but the strength of the Turks was steadily rising, and the troops had to withdraw from the captured positions. Lieut. General the Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford on the evening of August 15 handed over the command to Major General De Lisle, because strong, clear leadership had not been promptly enough applied.

The British forces were dwindling, the Turks had plenty of ammunition and drafts were required to fill the depleted ranks. Sir Ian Hamilton thereupon cabled for 50,000 fresh troops, saying that if these were sent immediately he could still clear a passage for the Fleet to Constantinople. His disappointment was deep when he learned that the reinforcements could not be sent.

[Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Frederick William Stopford, referred to in the despatch, was, prior to the war, from 1912, H. M. Lieutenant at the Tower of London. He entered the Army in 1871, and has seen service in Egypt, Sudan, the Ashanti and South Africa. During the Boer War he was Military Secretary to Sir Redvers Buller. From 1904 to 1906 he was Director of Military Training, and from the latter year till 1909 he was G.O.C., London District. He has several times been mentioned in despatches and has been the recipient of several Honours.]

THE "BARALONG" CASE.

AMERICA'S POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION.

January 6, 3.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Government, adhering to its policy of non-intervention in controversies between the belligerents, will not permit American naval officers to investigate the Baralong case under Sir Edward Grey's suggestion.

FUNDS FOR GREECE.

January 6, 3.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the French Government has informed Greece that it holds at the latter's disposal ten million francs as an advance from the Loan now being negotiated.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

ITALY'S ASSURANCE.

January 6, 1.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens learns from official sources that Italy has formally informed Greece that her troops landed in Albania will not under any circumstances cross the frontier in Northern Epirus.

A SERIOUS DISPUTE.

January 6, 1.50 p.m.

A Milan telegram says it is reported from Athens that there are serious differences between the Greek War Minister, M. Yanakinas, and the Chief of the General Staff, General Damsinos, who threatens to resign.

The War Minister wishes to demobilise 15 per cent. of the Army, but in view of serious motives in Kavalla, General Damsinos opposes the proposal and has annulled the War Minister's order of furlough for the oldest class.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the "Extra."]

WAR TELEGRAMS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

January 5, 4.00 p.m.

The House of Commons was crowded during the Compulsion debate. Many members of the House on active service had obtained leave and were present in khaki. Lord Derby occupied a seat in the Peck's Gallery.

Mr. Asquith, introducing the Military Service Bill, said the measure was the result of deliberations on Lord Derby's report. The figures of that report were wonderful and encouraging and they ought to convince both our Allies and our enemies that the people of Great Britain had their hearts in the war (cheers). Speaking for himself alone, he was of opinion that no case had been made out for general compulsion, but the Bill could be supported by those who, on grounds of principle or expediency, were opposed to conscription. His pledge had been given because of overwhelming evidence that married men who were willing to serve were holding back in large numbers. If his assurance had not been given the whole recruiting campaign stood in danger of breaking down. He emphasised that after the pledge was given he received no sign of protest or remonstrance. He considered the number of unrecruited single men was a substantial, even considerable, amount, and said that Sir John Simon thought the figures might have been reduced to an inestimable quantity, but he did not agree with Sir John Simon that the Bill should be confined to the area to which the Derby scheme applied.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said that the Bill provided that unmarried men and widowers without children, from eighteen to forty-one years of age, who had no ground for exemption, should be deemed to have done their duty to the State if they attested. The Act would come into force fourteen days after the Royal Assent had been obtained and the appointed date would be twenty-one days after the Assent. Enlistment would be for the period of the war from the appointed date. Territorials, who had enlisted for some service came under the Bill, exemptions including men at work in the national interest and men with dependents, also conscientious objectors to combatant service (laughter). Mr. Asquith pointed out that there was a similar exemption by Pitt in favour of Quakers. The proposal was also modelled on South African and New Zealand legislation. Exemption, however, would only apply to combatant duties. The grounds of exemption were carefully devised to meet all possible hardships and service. A tribunal would hear applications for exemption, with appeal to a final London tribunal. The Bill did not apply to Ireland. He would have been glad personally to have done without the Bill, but he considered it was necessary and he was sanguine enough to anticipate that it would meet with general approval. The group system was to be reopened to allow these men to attest.

Mr. Asquith's tone was most conciliatory and he concluded with the hope that compulsion would become a dead letter. "Let the men come in now of their own free will," he said, "the military authorities would re-open the groups for that purpose."

SIR JOHN SIMON'S OPPOSITION.

Sir John Simon followed Mr. Asquith. He thought the Bill should be resisted as none could say how many youths could be spared or how many were shirking. He expressed regret at his severance from Mr. Asquith, but he regarded voluntarism as a vital principle of the national life. He added that there were some Ministers still on the Treasury bench whose opinions on this matter were indistinguishable from his own, and he contended that among single men there were large classes, such as sailors in the mercantile marine, who ought not to be reckoned. Consequently, no one could be so bold as to declare that more than a negligible number were left.

SUPPORT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to criticisms of Mr. Asquith's pledge, said that without it the Derby scheme would have been an absolute failure. The Government deliberately concluded that the Bill was necessary in order to win the war. Responsibility as great as the Government's rested upon every member attempting to thwart its efforts.

Brigadier-General Seely, who was received with cheers, urged all to support the Government and give a message to our brave Allies that we are determined with them to suffer all in order to win a righteous victory.

IRISH PARTY AGAINST.

Mr. John Redmond said he greatly regretted that his party could not support the Bill because Ireland regarded this as her war and would make every sacrifice to win, but the Bill was not necessary. He believed we had more men than we could train and equip and he had concluded to support Sir John Simon in any action he might take.

THE LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. Hodge said the attitude of the Labour party would largely depend upon the result of the Labour Conference. They were grateful to the House for giving a day for the debate. He asked the Government to consider whether the Bill would not be the preliminary to a conscription which would also include Mr. McKenna and Mr. Balfour.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

King George has awarded eleven Orders and thirteen medals to seamen of the Russian Black Sea Fleet for meritorious service.

A great Labour Congress has met at Central Hall, Westminster, to consider the official attitude of Labourites on the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

In the Black Sea on the 3rd inst. a Russian torpedo boat destroyer captured eleven Turkish sailing ships, taking 40 members of the crews prisoners.

A telegram gives a summary of General Sir Ian Hamilton's final despatch concerning the operations in Gallipoli, which covers thirty-eight pages.

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Sir Ian Hamilton, reporting on the operations in Gallipoli, says, "Driving power was required and even a certain ruthlessness to brush aside the pleas for a respite for the tired troops. The one fatal error was inertia, and inertia prevailed."

Reporting on the Gallipoli operations, Sir Ian Hamilton says Lieut. General the Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford on the evening of August 15 handed over the command to Major General De Lisle, because strong, clear leadership had not been promptly enough applied.

Sir Ian Hamilton in August cabled from Gallipoli for 50,000 fresh troops, saying that if these were sent immediately he could still clear a passage for the Fleet to Constantinople. His disappointment was deep when he learned that the reinforcements could not be sent.

The surprise of the Turks at Suvla was complete, says Sir Ian Hamilton, but owing to the intense heat, the exhaustion of the troops through continuous engagements in a most difficult country, and perpetual water difficulties, Lieut. General Sir F. Stopford and the Divisional General waited to rest the troops.

At a Labour Congress in London, a resolution was submitted expressing the workers' opposition to conscription, and rejoicing at the magnificent success of the voluntary principle; also expressing the opinion that the results of Lord Derby's scheme had been insufficiently ascertained to warrant Parliament passing the momentous compulsion proposal.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 22.
The House—Last day for entries.

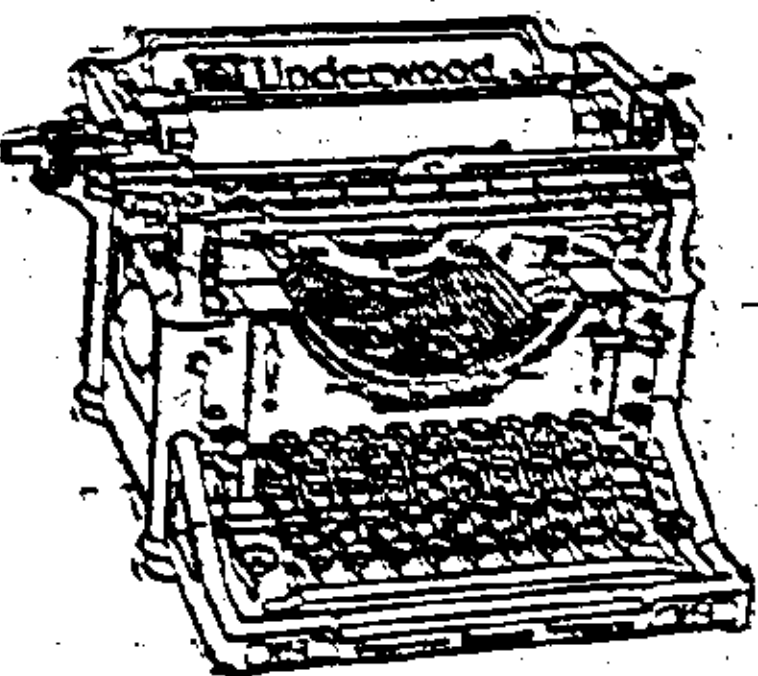
Sunday, January 23.
Police Reserve—Annual dinner.

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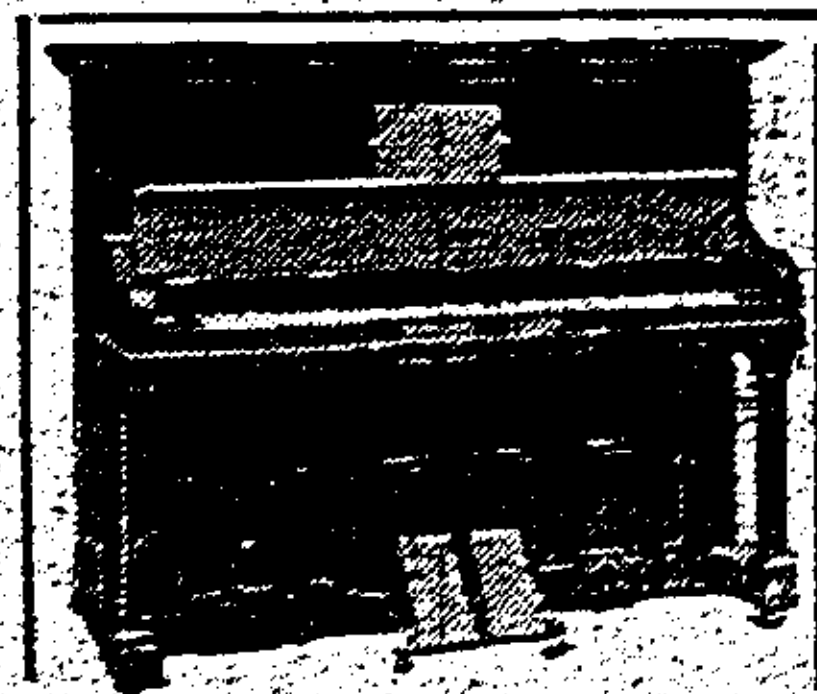
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On SATURDAY the 12th and SUNDAY the 13th January, 1916.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

What of the Future?

There is already a great deal of speculation as to the status of our quondam enemies in British territory when the clash of war has ceased. So far as this distant outpost of the Empire is concerned, the very fact that business concerns established by the enemy have been wound up or are being liquidated, and again that the interned prisoners are to be transferred to "somewhere" in Australia give ground for the assumption that men, women and children who claim allegiance to the enemy's flag will at the close of the war be despatched to their homeland. This, in many cases, is not what the Germans look forward to with delight, for some of them have lived abroad for years, shared—and traded—the hospitality of guileless British residents and accumulated a degree of wealth they little dreamed of acquiring in Germany.

Daily Press.

The Japanese Diet.

The British House of Commons within living memory has engaged in one bout of fistfighting, and it is recorded that Mr. Gladstone regarded with horror a scene without precedent in his recollection. But the disturbance arose at a time of great tension, when the important question of whether Home Rule should or should not be granted to Ireland had broken political friendships, drawn former associates into opposite camps, and obscured all other issues. Again, Mr. Bradlaugh once created a scene in the House of Commons by his determination to occupy the seat in the House to which he had been legally elected. The great principle involved was whether the House could refuse admittance to a person legally returned to Parliament, and the uproar which Mr. Bradlaugh occasioned was not without result. It is also recorded that Mr. Pimmsoll, to whom the Pimmsoll line on all ships is due, only obtained the inclusion of this safeguard to life in the Merchant Shipping Act by throwing himself into a passion and thus importing his excitement to a somewhat callous House. Such incidents as these—and there are many others in the history of the "Mother of Parliaments"—arose from strong feeling as to the great principles involved. It is difficult, however, to see any great principle involved in the failure of the President through forgetfulness, to follow the rules of procedure, which lately threw the Japanese Diet into a pandemonium. Such a scene is the more to be lamented because the Japanese Diet is practically the leading representative body in Asia and should serve as a model to the other Asiatic nations of how representative bodies should conduct themselves.

Ottawa Mail.

The Protection of Commerce. Lord Rosbery in a recent speech (an extract from which will be found in another column of this issue) remarked that he knew of nothing more disheartening than the announcement that the United States is about to embark on the building of a new Armada, destined to be equal to or second to our own, which means that the burden will continue upon other nations, and will be increased exactly in proportion to the fleet of the United States. Lord Rosbery was referring, of course, to the announcement by the Secretary of the United States Navy of a five-year programme of construction involving an expenditure of \$100,000,000 sterling. When this programme is completed in 1921, the United States will have twenty-seven battleships, six battle cruisers, twenty-five second-line battleships, ten armoured cruisers, and an undefined number of smaller craft, and it is not the least of our misfortune that the United States is now the only nation which has a fleet of battleships.

GENERAL NEWS.

High Prices for Horseflesh.
At the annual thoroughbred sale of racehorses at Buenos Aires a total of \$200,000 was reached. The highest price realized was \$2,800.

From Mission to Army.
We learn that the Central China Post, that two of the younger members of the China Inland Mission, Messrs. J. A. Andrew and H. G. Bateman, have resigned from the Mission and are already on the way home to join the army. The former is the son of Mr. Geo. Andrew, of Lanebow.

Death of a Mutiny Veteran.
Major-General Henry Manley Wemyss, C.B., late Bengal Staff Corps, died on Nov. 17 at Barton Fields, Canterbury, aged 84. He served in the Indian Mutiny, being wounded in the siege and capture of Delhi, and in the Afghan War of 1879-80 he was D.A.Q.M.G. of the Khyber Division and A.A.G. with the Khyber Line Force, and was mentioned in dispatches.

Indian Science Congress.
Allahabad, December 7.—The local committee of Indian Science Congress has reluctantly been compelled to transfer its 1916 meeting from Allahabad to Lucknow. The Lieutenant-Governor found it quite impossible to be in Allahabad on the dates fixed, but has very kindly consented to open the Congress. In Lucknow it has also been found impossible to arrange suitable accommodation for the delegates and visitors at the present time.

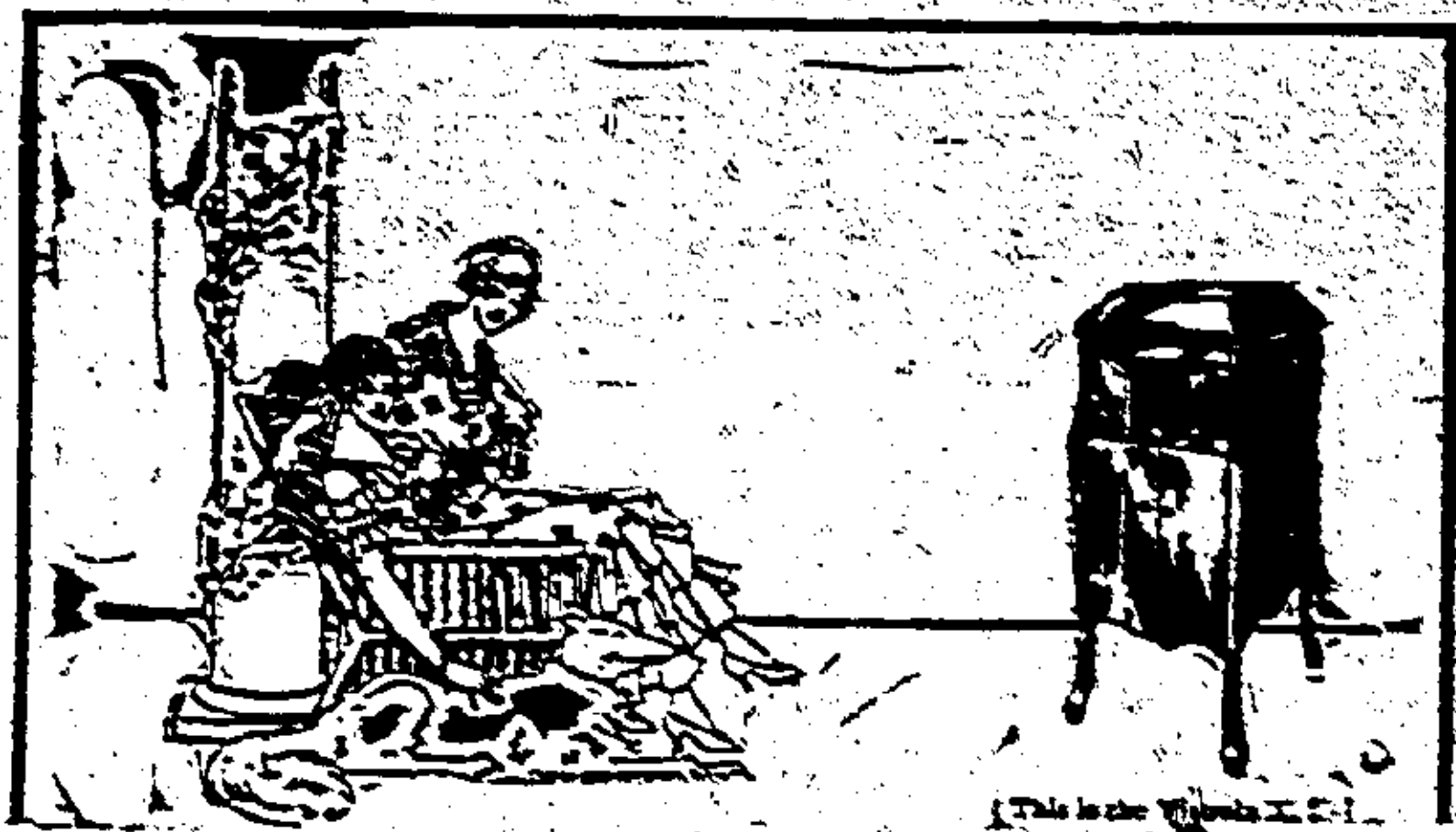
Hunting in War-Time.
The following letter has been addressed to a number of Masters of Foxhounds and Sagbourns by the Committee of the Humane League:—"It will not have escaped your notice that, in view of the critical situation caused by the war, there is now a general recognition of the need of economizing to the utmost the national resources, and of curtailing every sort of expenditure that is wasteful or unproductive. It is felt in many quarters that, at a time like the present, the sport of hunting should, for patriotic if for no other reasons, be discontinued, and we venture to hope that you will see your way to adopting this course, which we understand is likely to be followed in a number of districts."

Morphia in Korea.
The improper use of morphia in Korea is being closely watched by the Japanese authorities there, even though similar measures are not followed in Chinese territory under Japanese administration, says the Seoul Press. A Japanese physician, Dr. H. Hsiao, practicing in Kainan, was recently fined ¥250 in this connection. The paper says that it is understood that the doctor had business relations with a Japanese druggist of that city, and in compliance with his request, gave prescription-slips for unlawful quantities of morphia to one Kan Sunh and six other Koreans, who were in the habit of taking the poisonous drug. The doctor, it is alleged, gave these slips to the Koreans for 50 sen apiece.

New Chancery Judge.
The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Arthur Frederic Peterson, K.O., of Lincoln's Inn and of the Inner Temple, as one of the Justices of the High Court, Chancery Division. It had been generally expected in the Law Courts that if the vacancy on the Chancery Bench was to be filled at all, and there was some doubt about that—it would be filled by the appropriate appointment of Mr. Peterson. He is a sound lawyer with a subtle and quick mind, and he has been always a popular member of the Equity Bar. His elevation to the Bench at the age of 56 makes him the youngest member of the Chancery Bench, with the exception of Mr. Justice Astbury. Educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1888. Twenty years later he took silk.

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NOTICE.



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GENERAL NEWS.

Punjab Aeroplane Fund.
Two lakhs ten thousand and six hundred rupees had been already collected for the Punjab Armoured Aeroplane Fleet besides promises of about half a lakh.

To Succeed Sir P. M. Mehta.
The Rev. Dr. D. K. Kichan has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay in the room of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. Mr. Kichan had previously held office as Vice-Chancellor during the following periods: July 1887 to July 1890, July 1902 to February 1906.

Serbian Relief in Tokyo.
Over eight thousand yen has been so far received from sympathisers by the Serbian Relief Fund in Tokyo which was organized under the auspices of Prof. Tokuruchi and Miss Malawsky-Malewicz. Out of this five thousand yen will be spent on the purchase of medical goods, pyjamas, shirts, blankets, sheets, tea, etc. which will be shortly forwarded to the afflicted country as the first instalment.

Chinese Vagrants in Bombay.
We notice, says the *Advocate of India* a new invasion of Chinese vagrants into Bombay. It takes the form of a group of boys who go about the streets doing gymnastics and then begging. We really think we have quite enough of the indigenous article without augmenting it—with variety from the Farther East. They are picturesque rascals but we think the Police might provide them with a passage back to their native land.

Romance of an Egg.
At the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, recently, says the *Globe*, a wounded soldier seeking to make friends with a boy just brought in from a motor accident asked him his name, and on learning it exclaimed that it was the same name that he had noticed on the first egg he ate at the Dardanelles. The address also proved that the boy was the actual contributor of the egg, which had been sent with his school's collection to the Chichester egg depot.

Firemen Helped by Wounded Soldiers.

The Hayes Laundry, Camberwell, one of the biggest laundries in London, covering an area of fully four acres, was destroyed by fire last month. The Fourth London Base Hospital adjoining the laundry and the South London Electric Supply Company's generating station were for some time in danger, but the brigade were successful in keeping the fire confined to the laundry. A night watchman, named John Greenaway, was afterwards found dead on the ground floor. He was apparently overcome by smoke. The firemen received much valuable assistance from the wounded soldiers at the hospital. Several horses were lost in the fire, and the total damage is estimated at £50,000. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pugilistic Piano Playing.
The language of the "civilised" New Guinea nigger provides humour for the Australian soldiers on garrison duty in the acquired German territory in New Guinea. Having seen a lady play the piano, a native described the performance thus: "Big feller box, missus the fight him along teeth." A gramophone merits the following definition: "Box, belong music, he go round." "Pinnace along bush" means a motor-car, the nigger having seen a pinnace gliding along the water before he had ever seen a car.—*Globe*.

Calling to the Bar.
The following gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—Lincoln's Inn.—Dewan Mawchar Lal, B.A. Camb.; Amolak Ram Chopra, London Univ.; Sheikh Noor Ahmad; Gobind Ram Joneja; E.L. Green, London Univ.; Chuni Lal, Punjab Univ.; M.A. Inner Temple.—J. H. Morgan, B.A., Oxford; R. H. Hyde Thomson, B.A., Oxford; R. M. Ciner, B.A., Oxford; H. Y. Loo, B.A., Oxford; H.A.T. Treherne, LL.B., London; M. Temple, B.A., Camb.; E.M. Price, Camb.; and S.R. Foy, Middle Temple.—F. W. Galloway, Mohamad Shafi; Lakshmi; Narayana Pershad; Tak Fung Lam; Gokul Nath Mathur; C.R. Unger; E.J.L. Harrison. Gray's Inn.—D. M. James, B.A., Royal Univ. of Ireland; Rajaperrya Narayana Aiyar, M.A. and Exhibitioner, King's Coll., Camb., B.A., Madras Univ.; Holt Scholard, Gray's Inn, 1908 Government of India scholar, a member of the Indian Civil Service; V. E. Smith; E. W. Chance, Lieut.-Col., B.A.; E.L.H. Jansz, Worcester Coll., Oxford; Ishar Singh; H.N. Walker; T.J. Theodorides; J.M. McEwan, B.Sc., London Univ.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

A. Abraham & Co., Calcutta; Burkill, Saigon. Calcutta, New York. Cheecheong, Penang. Hipsconhuat Yongthyecknay, Bangkok. Keeschong, Sydney. Loo 27 Leighton Hill Road, Hanoi. Mann Eastern Extension, Singapore. Mehta, Calcutta. Sinyuanshan c/o Yeechang and Co., Shanghai. Toney Standard Oil, Manila. Wunfoong, Singapore. Yuenloong Kumyuetong, Singapore. J.M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 30th December, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd. Goodban, Yokohama. Hongbeechan, Amoy. Senzaki c/o Taiheiyoko, Tsunbaidomani. W. E. SCHRODER, Superintendent, Hongkong, 31st December, 1915.

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TO LET.—Ravenshill East Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon & Harston.

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TO LET.—Two houses in Stonehenge, No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled. Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom. Outhouses and Grass tennis court. Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street. Apply Property Office, JAB-DINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," Hongkong Telegraph.

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FOR SALE.—A second-hand (two coloured ribbon) No. 7 Remington Typewriter, practically new and in good condition. No reasonable offer rejected. Apply to "REMO" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

Attention is drawn to the fact that, under the Army Act, a soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt. Tradesmen and others, who suffer Soldiers to contract debts, do so at their own risk. G. CASSELL, Captain. D.A.A. & Q.M.G. China Command. Hongkong, 5th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK Co., Ltd.

Shareholders desirous of making inquiries in respect of the de-amure issue should apply to the Company's office in Hongkong. All applications for debentures must be sent in before the 29th February 1916. Forms may be had on application.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

NOTICES

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RUNNING WATER WITHOUT PLUMBING CLEAN ATTRACTIVE INEXPENSIVE

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A VIRGINIA CIGARETTE OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR

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BLOUSES, DRESSES, UNDERSKIRTS,

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Imperial Bouquet per 100 \$5.00

Extra Fine (Grand Format) - - - - 100 4.40

Crown Prince - - - - 100 4.40

Nectar (Gold Tipped) - - - - 100 4.40

Yildiz - - - - 25 1.00

Club Size - - - - 10 .35

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" " " " " " 50 1.70

Superfine - - - - 100 2.00

Fine - - - - 100 2.00

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Established 1900.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes are call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by H. TOBIAS, F.S.M.C.F.T.O.

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NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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THE
PEG O' MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$30 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportionate. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

THE KWANGTUNG FLOOD PROBLEM.

We have on many previous occasions dealt in this column with the question of the necessity for measures being devised to prevent, or, as any rate, to minimise, the appalling loss of life and destruction of property caused by the periodical floods in the Canton delta. We are encouraged to return to the subject after reading the observations made thereon by the Commissioner of Customs at Canton in his trade report for 1914. The opinion expressed by the Commissioner is that the evil could be abated by the introduction of proper conservancy methods, and he says there appear to be no insuperable difficulties in the way of such a course being adopted other than "the usual financial ones." It is pointed out that the mud dykes which have been built along the West River are not infrequently faulty in design and badly placed, but the Commissioner says the chief need is some system of organised national control and maintenance of all such local efforts. This, he says, would be of little use unless it were preceded by a more detailed scientific survey of the West River than has yet been made, and a complete hydrographic investigation extending over a sufficient period of time. Afforestation on an extensive scale of the hilly country above Wuchow is mentioned as a remedy against floods, but it is pointed out that the effect of such a measure would not be immediately perceptible.

There have been very many schemes suggested for coping with this problem, and there is not the least doubt that these disastrous occurrences will continue to recur until the question is taken seriously in hand along systematic and comprehensive lines. In fact, since the Commissioner's report was written, the locality has been once again subjected to a terrible visitation. The mere temporary patching up of the damaged dykes—the system which has been followed in the past—is a totally inadequate means of dealing with the matter, as the recent past has vividly shown. After the floods of 1914, the Hongkong Government went so far as to make a big vote towards the relief of distress and the reconstruction of the damaged areas, but, in regard to the latter head, it is questionable whether the money voted might not as well have been flung into the sea. And, even apart altogether from that point, there is the further one that, so long as the Chinese authorities know that they can rely on outside assistance, they will scarcely feel like exerting themselves to the extent that they might otherwise do.

The problem should, of course, be regarded as a national one. That point is pressed home by the Commissioner, who says that expert opinion is unanimous in considering that the only practical way of preventing the inundations would be to organize and maintain a permanent service for the special purpose of ensuring the proper construction of an adequate dyke system under expert and preferably foreign supervision. That, admittedly, would be the ideal method of tackling the question, but we fear that the day is far distant when such a solution will be put into operation. The matter is pressing, none the less, and it is the duty of the Provincial authorities to lay the issue clearly before the Central Government. For the safeguarding of life and property, as well as for the continuance of uninterrupted trade, the situation demands prompt and thorough action.

Chinese v. Western Attire.

Everybody knows what's done for European clothing sprang up among the young Chinese at the time of the Revolution some four years ago. The young bloods of Hongkong, and throughout the Treaty ports, in that nation, were not content with making a modest transfer from Oriental to Western attire. Nothing less than a studied imitation of the style of fashion set by the young man of Pootung would suit them. Hence it became quite a common sight to see young Chinese "note" dashing about the streets in the "loafest" suits, with straw or felt hats, socks and ties to match, bull-headed shoes and the indispensable cane or walking stick. Since those days we have all noticed a gradual but steady reversion to the Chinese national mode of dress, though one's susceptibilities are still periodically outraged by meeting youths, and adults too, who are yet in the transition stage and who apparently see nothing very incongruous in favouring a mixture of Eastern and Western fashions. There can be no question, however, that on the whole the tendency to revert to essentially Chinese garb is most pronounced. And no-one will regret the development, we should imagine.

Some Interesting Developments.

The latest Customs Trade Reports reveal some interesting facts on this matter. For example, that dealing with Swatow points out that the Chinese are realizing that their own garments are much more comfortable and convenient, and only those who have lived abroad for years and become accustomed to foreign clothes are now seen in them. Chinese caps, we are told, are regaining favour, with the result that dealers in foreign-style hats and garments generally are finding the business unprofitable and are closing down. The same sort of thing is reported from Canton, where the value of imported foreign clothing has fallen more than 50 per cent. in 1914. The highest temperature recorded at Canton during 1914 was 100 degrees F. on the 13th August, and the lowest 37 degrees on the 1st January. The highest barometer reading was 30.53 on the 1st January, and the lowest 29.48 on the 9th July. It rained on 149 days during the year, the rainfall amounting to 80.11 inches.

Handkerchiefs and Alcohol.

It is interesting, however, to observe that handkerchiefs, which were formerly despised by "the man in the street" as an unnecessary luxury, were imported into Canton to the number of 111,747 dozens; twenty years ago the number imported annually was less than 3,000 dozens. Whether this betokens a growth of cleanliness among Canton Chinese we will leave for others to decide. It is stated in the Swatow report that foreign wines and spirits are now being ousted, after a brief period of popularity, by the cheaper samshu, either "neat", or, in some instances, mixed with foreign alcohol. That may be true of Swatow, but we hardly think it is of Hongkong. From all one can see, the consumption of e.g. whisky and brandy is growing in extent among local Chinese, at least among those who can afford to indulge the luxury. That, at any rate, seems to be a Western fashion which our Oriental friends are in no hurry to relinquish.

FOR FIGHTING MEN.

Further Gifts from Hongkong and Macao.

This week the following garments have been sent home to Mrs. Le Roy, Vice-President S.S.F.A. Honorary Branch: The Maurice Hotel, Britannia Street, Hongkong.

A boxful of coats, skirts, blouses, underclothing, etc., was sent to Mrs. Vivian, Maurice Hotel, 52, Herbert Street, Hongkong, N., through the courtesy of Messrs. Shaw, James & Co.

DAY BY DAY.

FOURTEENTH, THE PLEASURE IS AS GREAT OF BEING CHEATED AS TO GREAT DANCE.

The Weather: At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; overcast. (1915, 52 fine). Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 61; overcast. (1915, 60 fine).

The Mails.

Siberian Mail—Due to-morrow per s.s. Anshu.
English Mail—Due to-day per s.s. Nallora.
American Mail—Closes to-morrow per s.s. Kiyo Maru 11 a.m.
Canadian Mail—Closes to-morrow per s.s. Albat 5 p.m.
Siberian Mail—Closes to-morrow per s.s. Chama 5 p.m.

The Dollar: The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 5/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary: To-morrow is the 16th anniversary of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum to Portugal on the question of encroachments in East Africa.

Theft from Examiner's Launch: The Police have been notified that a pair of binoculars have been stolen from the examiner's launch, the Chee Fat, the value being \$41.

A Feature Resumed.

We are glad to be able to announce that, commencing from to-morrow, we shall be able to resume attaching photographs to our weekly edition. The photograph for this week will be a pretty picture of Flower Street on Christmas Day.

Railway Revenue.

The Kowloon Customs report for 1914 says the total revenue derived from rail-borne cargo amounted to Hk. Tls. 43,196 an increase of approximately 83 per cent. over the 1913 collection. To this increase, import duty contributed Hk. Tls. 19,060 and export duty Hk. Tls. 632.

Canton Weather.

The highest temperature recorded at Canton during 1914 was 100 degrees F. on the 13th August, and the lowest 37 degrees on the 1st January. The highest barometer reading was 30.53 on the 1st January, and the lowest 29.48 on the 9th July. It rained on 149 days during the year, the rainfall amounting to 80.11 inches.

A Year's Shipping.

According to the Kowloon Customs trade report for 1914, the total number of vessels entered and cleared during 1914 was 49,435, with a tonnage of 5,130,368. This apparently large increase over the figures for 1913, which showed 34,360 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,769,630, is due to a change in the method of recording both shipping and tonnage.

Decline in Opium Smoking.

The Customs trade report for Canton says the trade in foreign opium is moving steadily along its predestined path to extinction. Once it disappears, the habit of opium smoking may still linger for a while, fed on supplies from illegitimate sources, but amongst the rising generation there are undoubtedly very few devotees, and this day is probably not far distant when the demand for the drug will cease altogether.

Chinese Legation.

A Customs report says sewing and knitting machines are in very general use at Canton, and an example of the ingenious economy which is only to be found amongst the Chinese may be seen at some of the boiler-repairing shops at Hoam, where the power is usually from an oil or gas engine—that is used to operate heavy lathes in the basement also serves to run half a dozen sock-knitting machines in the room above, connection being made by leather bands through the floor.

M.B.E. PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning, Mr. Davidson appeared to prosecute for the Mui Kwan Kung in a case in which a Chinese was charged with stealing a money bag, valued at \$750, from a German submarine. Defendant was remanded in police custody.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BARALONG CASE.

The Bill.

The genius of those who are responsible for letting the world know how the war progresses has prompted them, during the night, to send somewhere about four double columns of telegrams to Hongkong, whereof but a few inches relate to actual fighting. Kule-Amara, it seems, was shelled for an hour on Sunday, a German armed steamer has surrendered on Lake Tanganyika, there is aeroplane activity on the Western and Italian fronts, accompanied by artillery duels at certain points; the Russians round Chernovits continued to drive the enemy back, and the position at Salonica remains pretty much what it was. And that is all. Seeing that it is the general public that is supplying the man and the money for the war, one would think that the general public might be allowed to know a little more of what is really happening.

Compulsion, Conscience etc. But maybe all the telegraphic energy is being used up in ponderous statements as to the doings in Parliament. If—as we were taught in childhood—we have one day to give an account "of every idle word," the little bill which Messrs Asquith and Company are running up will take a couple of centuries to pay. With less than a millionth part of the talk that has been going on in Parliament concerning enlistment, compulsion etc. etc., wars have been won or lost, and kings and kingdoms have been made or unmade. "Sir John Simon followed Mr. Asquith." (He has done that before!) and suggested that none could say "how many youths could be spared and how many were shirking."—a strange remark to make in face of the statement as to the shirkers for which we have been so long waiting and which has now been presented. Meanwhile, the Premier is for "giving another chance" to the shirkers. If he gives them many more chances, the war will be over before there has been time to call them up—a settlement of affairs which will doubtless be highly agreeable to the shirkers themselves and to those Radical Members who appear to have far more eye on the results of future elections than on the present difficulties. And what about those conscientious objectors? It need hardly be said that the Quakers should be left out in common fairness to the religious principles which they are known to have maintained for three centuries. The other objectors, however, would be made very short work of if the Cabinet had ten cents' worth of pluck and sense. We know three objectors of old, and since their consciences revolt against the idea of defending their country against such people as the Germans, we would suggest their being forcibly put to do some good for those who are willing to fight, without further delay. By way of crowning the mighty work of the Cabinet, masters are now apparently to be left at a standstill till the slimy Labour Conference has had its say; to, altogether, the position is quite a sweet one for those who want to see the war brought to a successful close.

Sir Edward Grey and the Germans.

Wild and monstrous impossible accusations are made against the captain and crew of the Baralong and Germany opines that they should be tried for murder. "Sir Edward Grey, in a neat little reply, compliments Germany on her conversion to reasonably human principles, hints at his own surprise, threat, and suggests that the master together with three other incidents which he mentions as having taken place during the same couple of days wherein the Baralong sank the German submarine—should be referred to a tribunal made up of American naval officers. What is Germany's little game? Earlier in the war this touching protest of hers, backed up by the testimony of an American millionaire, might have carried some weight, at least with the Government. Washington, however, to-day, the Washington Government has no objection to Germany's about-face and their ways.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 7, 1915.

Tribute to General Botha.

The House of Lords has reopened. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, in the course of a speech, paid a glowing tribute to General Botha, adding that the situation in South Africa had undergone a most welcome change. General Botha had handled the situation in a masterly manner and had stamped out rebellion. The result gave them great confidence in the future success of any operations General Botha might undertake.

Italian Regiment's Success.

Colonel Garibaldi, with an Italian regiment, made a vigorous charge at Courte Chaussee into the breach made by an explosion, and captured 120 prisoners. The Colonel's brother Constantine was killed during the attack.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The Press Bureau announces that Germany has agreed to the British proposal for an exchange of prisoners who are incapacitated from further service.

Turks' Frantic Efforts to Extricate Themselves.

An official communiqué issued in Petrograd states that the remnants of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus are threatened with disaster. They are now in disorderly flight, and are almost surrounded by the Russians, who hold the main roads. The Turks are frantically striving to find an outlet, but are faced by snow-covered passes.

A Great Victory.

The papers emphasise the importance of the Russian victory which, they say, is likely to have far-reaching political results. The latest Russian communiqué fully confirms the Turkish debacle. The Russians captured an immense quantity of guns, machine-guns, ammunition and supplies, and the Turkish losses in killed and wounded are enormous.

HOCKEY.

Hongkong Volunteer Team's Engagements.

The F. K. Volunteer Corps hockey team has arranged the following fixtures:—

Thursday January 13, Volunteers v. 8th R.G.A.
Tuesday January 18, 83rd R.G.A. v. Volunteers.
Wednesday January 26, Volunteers v. Shropshires.
Monday January 31, Navy v. Volunteers.
Thursday Feb. 3rd, Shropshires v. Volunteers.
Friday February 11, Volunteers v. 83rd R.G.A.
Thursday February 17, 83rd R.G.A. v. Volunteers.
Monday February 21, Volunteers v. Navy.
Thursday February 24th, 87th R.G.A. v. Volunteers.
Monday March 6, Volunteers v. 83rd R.G.A.
Tuesday March 14, Volunteers v. Royal Engineers.
Wednesday March 22, Royal Engineers v. Volunteers.
First-named team in each case is the home team. Home team to play in white.

CRICKET.

Hongkong "B" v. Civil Service C.C.

The following will represent Hongkong "B" on the Civil Service Ground on Saturday January 8, at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, P. De Butler, R. Kennedy, Lead Col. Morgan, H. E. Marshall, E. B. Reed, R. H. Taylor, R. P. Thurnfield and A. Whitmarsh.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Suspension of an R. E. Player.

In connection with the Hongkong Football Association the monthly meeting was held at the Victoria Barracks last evening. Mr. W. H. Vivesh (Vice-President) occupied the chair and there were a large number of representatives from the various teams present.

The recommendations of the Referees Board concerning the enquiry into occurrences in the Hongkong League match R. E. v. Navy, on the latter's ground on December 18, were read by the Hon. Secretary, who stated that the Board were satisfied that the referee (Sergeant Ross, R.G.A.) conducted the match in a fair and efficient manner, and also that they found that the captain, Corporal Coxon, of the R.E. team, had acted in a defiant manner, and had used impulsive language to the referee. Further, that he failed in his duty as captain of the team to assist the referee, and that he persisted in remaining on the field after he had been ordered to leave by the referee. For this reason the game was abandoned when the Navy were leading by two goals to nil. The Board recommended that the result of the match stand good, and that the Captain of the R.E. team should be suspended for two weeks after confirmation.

The Hon. Secretary added that this seemed to be a very lenient sentence, but the Board did not care to adopt harsh measures with a man who was serving his country in this time of war, when the means of recreation were so limited.

A good deal of discussion followed, in the course of which the opinion was voiced by a member that the match should be replayed, as it was unnecessarily penalising the team the player represented. The recommendation was confirmed, notwithstanding.

The financial statement of the exhibition matches on Boxing Day and New Year's Day showed that the total proceeds realised \$84.83. Additional seats had been erected at a cost of \$50 in front of the stand, but neither the stand nor these seats were patronised to the extent believed probable. The gate receipts on New Year's Day amounted to \$14 the collection realising just on \$30. The collection and any profit on the matches are to be devoted to the Tobacco Fund. The appeal made by St. Joseph's College against a decision of the Hongkong League, ordering a match between the appellants and Lam Liong to be replayed was dismissed.

A PO SON CASE.

Technical Points to be Raised.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, Mr. Shenton asked for a remand in four cases in which defendants had been summoned under the Poisons Ordinance. He said he would like a remand as there were certain technical points which he wished to place before His Worship. This case was more or less a trial case. The same kind of case might have been before His Worship before, but he (Mr. Shenton) did not know to what extent it had been thrashed out. There had been cases at Home where certain rules had been laid down in consequence. He understood that Dr. McKewen was appearing in the case, and he wished to ask him certain questions on the principles laid down in the case. He wished to ask him what you can do that. Mr. Shenton: Well, the case is a Poisons Ordinance case, and I want to put them before him. Can you let me have a remand for a week? His Worship: I think that can be managed. It was certainly a technical case, and it should be thrashed out. He said: Yes.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE COMPULSION BILL.

THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

January 6, 5.30 a.m.

The morning papers generally admit that Mr. Asquith made out a case for compulsion of single men.

The Times says the Bill fulfils Mr. Asquith's pledge and nothing more.

The Daily Mail says the speech has satisfied unprejudiced critics.

The Daily Chronicle states: If compulsion is to be introduced it could hardly be introduced more unobjectionably.

These represent the spirit of the comments of all the other papers with the exception of the Daily News which thinks a general election in a few weeks is probable.

EARL KITCHENER'S OPINION.

January 5, 6.50 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener in a brief speech affirmed that the voluntary system had given results far greater than could have been predicted. Recently, however, the voluntary recruits had failed to provide the necessary trained reserves and now the pledge to married men must be redeemed. He had hoped the war might be finished with voluntarism which had done so well. He did not consider the present change derogatory to the principle of voluntarism as it only affected one class of man among whom there were a certain number with poor ideas of the duties of a citizen; but, while there were some shirkers, there were also undoubtedly others not joining who had valid reasons and the latter would be only too happy if the Government should decide their doubts. He was speaking as a soldier, with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war.

TRADE UNION SUPPORT.

January 5, 6.50 p.m.

The Boiler-makers' Society has decided to give its support to the Government's military service proposals, and it is understood that other Trade Unions are prepared to adopt the same course under certain safeguards.

THE ITALIANS.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

January 6, 5.30 a.m.

A Rome communique reports that two Austrian aeroplanes attempted to fly over Verona but were beaten off by the anti-aircraft guns and forced to retire north.

Artillery duels have taken place at Monte Groce and Carnia to the Italian advantage. The enemy attacked Monte Sanzeche, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

(Continued on page 10.)

REVIEW.

A New Novel.

"The Pool of Gold" by Gertrude M. Fox (Mrs. G. M. Fox). London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 6/-.

Social life in Russia is not a new theme for novelists; in fact there are those who feel that the subject has been overdone in British fiction and that Tolstoy and Turgenev have told us thereabout all we need to know on the subject. Had Mrs. Fox, however, chosen any other locality for her new book, it would still have been what it is: in all respects readable, often distinctly engaging, and practically unerring in its delineation of character. "The Pool of Gold" is, in fact, almost avowedly a character study, and hardly professes to be anything else; and, as such, it is an undoubted success.

It may be that readers who would find some truth and not sentiment prevail will regret the writer's readiness to offer sacrifice to the British love for "happy endings". Such readers will inevitably feel that, in the present case, a really fine book is seriously weakened by this concession.

The moral tone of the book is eminently sound and healthy, for, without a word of preaching or moralizing, the writer shows that "the sin ye do by two and two must be paid for by one," and that those who set out to break the marriage vows are usually entering upon a path that is not likely to be always flower-strewn.

The characterising is always good, even—this is a big thing in a woman's book—where the man of the story is concerned; that of the woman is at times so accurate as to deserve the doubtfully complimentary term "photographic." It remains to be said that the Russian atmosphere is created by one who knows the life in cities and not by the eternal tripper, and that, though the story is quite up to date, it is not a "war book."

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Troubles Anticipated at Wei Chow.

Practically no further news has been allowed to come through from Canton. The city is still under martial law and there is said to be a marked increase in the sending of specie etc. from the native city on to Shamsen. Certain people, anticipating trouble, are withdrawing their money from the native banks.

In the tea-house seditions talk seems to be a good deal the order of the day, police precautions notwithstanding. It is rumoured there, and elsewhere, that Lung Chai-kwong's troops are dissatisfied—some say on account of their wages' being in arrears—and that the revolutionary party is seeking to outbid Lung Chai-kwong for their services.

We learn that the revolutionaries are increasing in strength at Wei Chow, which may be regarded as their headquarters; and that engagements with the Government troops are expected there at any moment.

With regard to Yunnan affairs, it is said among the Chinese that troops from Kwangsi, Kweichow and Szechuen are being sent to the rebellious provinces to quiet matters.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

	Tons	142
January 1	137	
" 2	135	
" 3	127	
" 4	125	
" 5	123	
" 6	128	
Total to 6th inst.	804	
Daily average	124.00	

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

The Final Subscription List for Hongkong.

Below we give the final subscription list (No. 55) for the Prince of Wales' Fund in Hongkong:—

Mr. R. Chapman	\$50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund	—
Collected by Master J. J. McKay (Kungmoon)	—
Mrs. & Mr. F. Smith	\$5
Mr. W. B. McKay	5
Mr. J. A. McDonald	1
Rev. Duncan Mc. Rae	1
Miss Agnes I. Dickson	1
Miss Ethel G. Reid	1
Miss Florence Langrill	1
Dr. Jessie A. MacBean	1
Master Jack Mc. Kay	.40

16.40

Collected by Mr. T. Carr Ram-

sey (Swatow)	—
Mr. G. D. Fitzpatrick	15
Mr. J. M. Forbes	20
Mr. W. G. Lay	20
Mrs. W. G. Lay	20
Mr. G. H. Fletcher	10
Mr. T. Yee Swoe	10
Mr. A. R. Pollock	5
Mr. Tan Cheung Yung	5
Mr. Tan Boon Kit	5
Mr. Hang Tak Mong	5
Members of the E. P. Mission St. and 51-10.28	—
Members of the Canton Staff	42

308.38

Collected by Mrs. B. Easton

Mr. G. J. Harman	5
Mr. A. E. Paine	5
Mr. F. M. Crawford	5
Mr. H. Serim	5
Mr. L. G. Bridger	3
Mr. J. Ainslie	3
Mr. D. Clark	2
Mr. England	2
Mr. E. Bullock	1.50

31.50

Collected by Mr. F. M.

Crawford	—
Mr. F. Graham	10
Mr. S. H. Dutton	10
Capt. G. H. Alcock	10
Mr. A. Kum	5
Mr. W. Gow	10
Capt. L. Husey	10

55.00

Collected by Mr. J. P.

Scott (Haiphong)	25.51
Less diff. in exchange on Swatow Currency	5.93

430.86

Collected by Capt. C. A.

Mutton (Amoy)	—
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mutton	15
Miss E. O'Sullivan	5
Mr. J. Noble	18
Mr. P. K. Hazlett	10
Mr. G. F. Matthews	5
Mr. C. S. F. Boland	5

50.00

Collected by Mr. F. A.

Patrick (Kongmoon)	—
Mr. J. Chipperfield	6
Mr. B. B. Izatt	5
Mr. H. C. Scrimshaw	4
Mr. C. A. Friedrichson	4
Mr. H. Krickle	5
Mr. F. A. Page Patrick	10
Mr. E. F. Lyle	10
Anonymous	10
Mr. C. H. Craig	4

58.00

Collected by Mr. G. B.

Worby (Amoy)	—
Mr. G. B. Worby	9.79
Mr. W. H. Barley	4.99
Mr. A. P. O. Hicks	4.90
Mr. C. Watson	4.90

24.49

Collected by Mr. R. D.

Harvey	—
Mr. C. G. Fry	10
Mr. E. F. Lyle	10
Mr. H. L. Macklenburgh	10
Mr. F. E. Joeland	5
Mr. L. Corner	9
Mr. F. Bevington	19
Mr. P. W. A. Wilkie	19
Mr. J. H. Backhouse	15
Dr. Clark	10
Miss Baylis	5

93.00

Miss Baylis

Mr. F. Bevington	5
Mr. J. H. Backhouse	19

29.00

Total

254.40

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR

BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES.

CORNED BEEF,

CORNED PORK,

VARIETY OF SAUSAGES

PRESSED BEEF,

CROCKED HAM,

DRIPPING,

LARD,

CORNED TONGUES,

SMOKED TONGUES,

PORK PIES,

GAME PIES.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

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FAIRALL & CO.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE CAPE ROUTE.

Movements of N.Y.K. Steamers.

The local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received a cablegram from its Head Office advising movements of the Company's steamers on the European Line as follows: (all via the cape)

Kamo Maru (Westbound) left Colombo on Friday (Dec. 30th).

Katori Maru (Westbound) left Suva on Tuesday (Jan. 4th).

Miyasaki Maru (Eastbound) left Marseilles on Sunday (2nd Jan.)

Kowloon Dock Staff (November) 243

Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander 50

F. A. B. 25

Marine Engineers Guild of China 597

E. 100

Mrs. Copley Moyle (sale of services, first instalment) 50

Bhagat Singh 5

Ojas Singh 5

"A Parasympathiser" 50.00

Collected from the boxes at Blake Pier, Star Ferry Pier and Peak Tramway 11.60

Interest on Current Account 171.25

Less discount on sub-coins for December 1.66

Already acknowledged 277,798.72

Monthly subscriptions 1,591.36

Already acknowledged 69,479.29

Total \$348,887.37

Remitted to London 22/12/14

217,000 at 1/9.5/16 191,438.95

29/3/15 76,737.66

27,000 at 1/9.4/10 21,942.86

28/5/15 33,488.37

22,447.43 at 1/11/15 25,261.63

5/1/16 431,447.43

Total \$348,887.37

H. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong January 6th, 1916.

NEVER TOO LATE TO CURE NEURALGIA.

If you are suffering now from the gripping, twisting pains of neuralgia—if you suffered yesterday and expect to suffer to-morrow—yes, if you've suffered all your life from the agonies of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, backache, toothache, varicella, sprains, strains, or swellings now is the time to-day—to buy a bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. And insure yourself, your family, and your friends forever against external aches and pains. Rub it on with your hand. One application relieves immediately—a few more and you're cured. You are lucky to learn to-day—though it's never too late to begin. Sold at 1s. 6d. per bottle. Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK AND COLOMBO.

THE Steamship "KATHLAMBA."

Capt. C. G. Smith having arrived from the above Ports.

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 14th instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1916.

MARCHING BOOTS.

Made of Best English Oak-Tanned Leather, Thoroughly Waterproof and are Soft and Pliable.

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

WM POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

BLANKETS, DOWN QUILTS, TABLECOVERS, TAPESTRY CURTAINS, CARPETS & RUGS.



NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED	(ONE OR TWO STEP)	PRINCE'S BAND
A1307	TOO MUCH MUSTARD ON THE MISSISSIPPI	
A5532	INTERNATIONAL RAG, HIGH JINKS	(RESITATION WALTZ)
A5531	PUPPCHEN Y COMO LE VA	(ONE OR TWO STEP) TANGO
A1458	HED HAVE TO GET OUT OF TRES CHIC	(ONE OR TWO STEP)
A5541	HUNGARIAN RAG: HEART O' MINE	(RESITATION WALTZ)
A5525	DREAMING ISLE D'AMOUR	
1942	EIGHTSOME REEL-ACCORDEON HORN PIPE	
	ETC. ETC.	

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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GILMOUR THOMPSONS

Royal Blend Whisky

Fit for a Prince

Mouse-Where's that d-d cat now

PRICE PER CASE 1 SHILLING 0/8 DUTY PAID 3/21 9/6

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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HONGKONG-SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA-MANILA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	16th Jan.	21st Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Telephone No. 93.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1915.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails
LONDON	Kansas	15th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.or to BEISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 29th Dec. 1915.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The s.s. "van SPILBERGEN."

By this steamer a fourweekly service is maintained between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN) via SWATOW.
Next departure from Hongkong on the 8th January 1916.

The s.s. "s JACOB"

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG and SINGAPORE via AMOY and SWATOW.

Next departure from Hongkong on or about January 20, for Swatow, Belawan Deli, (eventually: Penang) and Singapore only.

The s.s. "van SPILBERGEN"

Next departure from Hongkong on the 6th February, 1916.

These vessels have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.Yok Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date	
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Wada \$Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine	T. 16,000 T. 21,000	THURS. 18th Jan. at noon. THURS. 22nd Jan. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Sawa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 T. 12,500	(SATUR. 15th Jan. at noon. (TUES. 25th Jan. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thanes Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 9,500 T. 13,500	(FRI. 14th Jan. at 4 p.m. (TUES. 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujino	T. 10,000	(MONDAY. 10th Jan.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi	T.	(MONDAY. 10th Jan.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasak	T. 8,000	(THURSDAY. 20th Jan.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tosa Maru Capt. Fukano	T. 10,000	(TUESDAY. 25th Jan.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500	(FRI. 14th Jan. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000	(TUES. 25th Jan. at 10 a.m.
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Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 350.
" 3rd Single " 300.	" 3rd Single " 250.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0	Montreal \$60.3.0
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To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.	1st Return \$47.10
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To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
1st Return \$72.	1st Return \$73.15

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
2nd " \$90.	2nd " \$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 222.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
HAIPHONG	Kueichow	8th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	9th Jan. at 2 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	11th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	11th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Lochow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong 7th January, 1916

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

For freight, or passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th Dec. 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fastmail Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Thibodas	MAKASSAR 6th Jan.	11th Jan.	KOBE
Tjmanhoek	MAKASSAR 15th Jan.		

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

Yok Building. 115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed.	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	25th January.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	3rd Feb. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	15th February.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	29th February.
Dairen Maru	8,000 - 14 knots	3rd March.
Anyo Maru	18,300 - 15 knots	14th March.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.

* Cargo only.

† Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.

First Class to New York.....\$50. Return (6 months) \$94.10.

" " " San Francisco \$45. " " " \$53.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, LIMA, VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		17th Jan. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	9th Jan.	31st Jan.
St Albans	2nd Feb.	15th Mar.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

† All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.
(Occurring 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 7th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	WED. 12th Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haikas	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 14th Jan. at 2 p.m.

† For Amoy Passengers only.

"Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)"

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Recorded Freight Rate.
On the Newcastle Exchange on November 13, two steamers were chartered for Genoa with gas coal at the unprecedented freight of 60s. per ton. Just before the war the average freight from the Tyne to Genoa was 7s. 6d.

A Record?

The s.s. Tamon Maru No. 15, 4,100 tons gross, owned by Messrs. Hachuma & Co., Dairen, is reported to have been sold for Y.800,000, which corresponds to about Y.200 per gross tonnage. Should the above news be true, says Shipping and Engineering, she has beaten all the previous records.

T. K. K.'s New Project.

In view of the prosperous business condition of the Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has a project on foot to increase its capital. The question was discussed at the Directors' meeting, but it is still undecided as to the extent of the increase. Some suggest an increase by Y.7,000,000, and others favour Y.10,000,000. Even the theory of doubling the present capital (Y.13,000,000) is advanced.

Storm in the Bay of Bengal.
Rangoon, December 7.—The Bibby line steamer Worcestershire from home and R.E.S.N. Bangala with English and Indian mails, have arrived here a day after the expected time. Both the steamers experienced something of a storm in the Bay of Bengal. In the former everything had to be battered down owing to tremendous seas. The Bangala's passage was stated to be one of the roughest experienced some time. No damage was done to either steamers. All precautions were taken here for shipping.

Death of a Shipowner.

The death occurred at Barrow on December 31, of Mr. James Fisher, head of the shipping firm of Messrs. James Fisher and Sons, Barrow, and the pioneer of one mining at Glenariff, Co. Antrim. Deceased was 61, and during his majority of Barrow in 1902-3 he entertained Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll when Her Royal Highness launched the battleship Dominion and opened the Barrow Technical Schools. Mr. Fisher saw Barrow rise from a mere hamlet, and the borough loses by his death a most public-spirited man.

Shippers' Dilemma.

Shippers and shipowners merely thought it better yesterday to take a rest until they know the conditions on which they are to do their business in future, says the Manchester Guardian of November 12. The new Order in Council says plainly that British ships are not to carry cargo from one foreign port to another without a license, but it is thought it cannot really mean that, as it would prevent the ships from delivering goods at ports of call on long-distance voyages. What is aimed at, we imagine, is the prevention of ships going out of British service entirely for the time being because of the great gains that are possible in foreign waters. It is curious, however, that points of this kind do not seem to be thought of until action has been taken and an important trade bewildered. This is by no means the first case of the kind.

The "Bureau Veritas" List.

The "Bureau Veritas" Monthly List, published on September 1, of wrecks and casualties recorded in July last, announces that 47 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 4 by stranding, 1 by collision, 7 by fire, while 29 foundered, 2 were abandoned, 2 were condemned, and 2 were missing. In addition, 12 were broken up or converted. No fewer than 51 sailing vessels were damaged; 17 by stranding, 11 by collision, 8 by leaks, and 15 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 69: 18 by stranding, 3 by collision, while 61 foundered in addition, 7 were broken up or converted. The steamers damaged were 232: 69 by stranding, 77 by collision, 22 by fire, 311 by leaks, 9 by stress of weather, while 44 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

Oystera, Fresh, Packed, etc., from
Fishes, Fresh, Packed, etc., from
ALLAN & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

(To the Editor of the Hongkong
Telegraph.)

Sir.—With reference to the answer given by Mr. Rector Law to Sir E. Cornwall's question in the House of Commons as to the Hotel licences in Hongkong, it would be somewhat interesting to know what his reply would be to the following question—"Is His Majesty's Government aware that in the town of Kuala Lumpur in the Federated Malay States, enemy subjects from Galicia and Silesia are not only permitted by the British Authorities to wander freely about and do exactly as they like, but are actually employed by, and receiving substantial emoluments from, British firms, and whether this is not an abuse of the local legislation which corresponds to the Defence of the Realm Act, and what steps His Majesty's Government propose to take in the matter?"

Yours etc.
E. M. TOZER.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1918.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, 6th January, 1935.

Sir.—With reference to an article contained in your leadership of last night, headed "Mail Matters," I would remark

(a) that since 1st December last no less than thirteen mails from London via Siberia have been received here—an average of more than one every three days.

(b) that every mail which has been notified has been duly received; your phrase "no mail have been coming to hand though..... notified" can therefore only mean that the writer of your article has not received any letters for which this office can scarcely be held responsible.

(c) that all Siberian mails from here to London are serially numbered and this office is immediately notified even if they are received out of their proper order; the only mail delayed since the outbreak of war has been that which left here on 26th Jan last on which occasion the public was duly notified.

I shall be glad if you will publish this letter.

Yours etc.,
E.D.C. WOLFE,
Postmaster General

European Sues Asiatic
Petroleum Company

The case was mentioned before Judge Robinson this morning in the case of Mr. J. H. Hunt, of Ashland, vs. Kowloon, is suing the Kowloon Petroleum Company, Limited, for \$1,900 for wrongful discharge. It appeared that the original claim was for \$2,350. But that it had been reduced to allow of its being heard in the Summary Court. Mr. P. S. Dixon appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. A. M. Procter for the defendants.

The case was adjourned for Monday, Mr. Dixon being granted a continuance for another day.

HOW SHE WAS SUNK

**Graphic Story of the
Final Scenes.**

From the Kobe Herald we are able to glean further details concerning the torpedoing of the N.Y.K. liner *Yasaka Maru*. The vessel and her cargo were insured for ¥4,000,000 viz—steamer ¥2,500,000, and cargo ¥1,500,000. Under these circumstances, the direct loss to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will not be so considerable. However, the loss of the steamer will be a heavy blow to maritime circles, as there is already much anxiety about the lack of steamers. The Osaka Mainichi says the sunken steamer appears to have been carrying specie amounting to between ¥200,000 and ¥300,000. The Financial Authorities refuse to give any information whatever about the matter. The Osaka journal learns that the specie was insured for ¥250,000 with certain insurance companies in Tokyo and Yokohama. It is not known whether any of the specie was saved. Her cargo is reported to have consisted of Manchester goods—iron, cotton, yarns, cotton cloth, etc. The sinking of the steamer has undoubtedly dealt a very heavy blow to various dock-yards, which are awaiting the arrival of iron materials for shipbuilding.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha office is in receipt of a message from the Company's Agent at Port Said regarding the destruction of the vessel. It states that as the steamer was navigating a dangerous zone a special outlook was maintained on the bridge and at various places on the mast. Notwithstanding this precaution, on December 21 at 2.35 p.m., a torpedo, evidently discharged by an enemy submarine, which was not in sight, suddenly struck the steamer forward on the port side and exploded. Although taken completely by surprise, the Captain at once issued the necessary orders to the crew, and put the engines full speed astern. The crew behaved admirably, carrying out the orders with splendid precision. By going astern full speed, all who were in the engine room were able to get on deck in three minutes. The boats were at once lowered. At the same time, distress signals were hoisted and the crew took their positions. Life belts were distributed to the passengers. A wireless message was sent out and a reply was obtained. The passengers as well as the crew took to the boats and abandoned the steamer in ten minutes. The Captain with his log-book was the last to leave the steamer. The boats remained near the steamer until she sank.

Soon after the steamer was torpedoed, two periscopes were sighted long and the other short—were sighted within 400 feet of the steamer. The periscopes were then seen to move to the stern or the starboard side. This may have been in order to discharge another torpedo if the first proved a failure. The steamer sank at 3. 24 p.m. At this time, the coming-to-view of a submarine was visible a mile away; but no flag was hoisted. The Captain then ordered all the boats to be fastened together. His was in the first boat and, setting sail, he headed for the south-east.

In response to the wireless message, all the passengers and crew were picked up by a French gunboat by midnight. From the close of day to the evening, the enemy submarines appeared to threaten or mock the refugees by circling and showing its periscopes at intervals within a few yards of

Fine of \$1,000 Imposed

The resumed hearing of the charge against Samuel Newhouse who is charged with importing 239 lbs. of opium into the Colony from the Suva Maru, was continued by Mr. Hazelard at the Magistrate's this morning.

Mr. Huxford said this scheme of dealing illicitly in opium, morphine, and cocaine, via Japan was a very old one. The idea was that by taking the stuff via Japan there was less risk of detection. The running of these illicit goods was a gamble—a gamble whether the venture would be successful or otherwise. If they were detected they were quite well aware of what would happen to them. They knew they were liable to a big fine, and that if they were unable to pay that they would be sent to prison. This traffic was a very cord one and the defendants would have to pay a fine of \$1,000, or three months' imprisonment.

the boats. The conning tower of the submarine never re-appeared. Thanks to the calm and self-reliant attitude of the Captain and the crew even the women and children, in other words the majority of the passengers, showed no fear. The Commander of the British and the French warships in Port Said have expressed admiration of the courage and resourcefulness shown by the crew, affording proof of their excellent training. The passengers have enthusiastically endorsed the admiration expressed for the Commander.

A somewhat similar message has been received from the Captain of the *Yasaka Maru*. It contains the following additional details:—The nationalities of the passengers are English 74; Japanese 7; French 14; Indian 2; Swiss 3; Belgian 1; Spanish 1; Luxembourg 2; American 1; Anglo-Indians 4 and Chinese 11—in all 120. The French armed tugboat arrived on the scene from Port Said at midnight. All the passengers and crew were safely transferred to her. In spite of the lack of provisions and accommodation, the refugees were most hospitably treated. The Captain adds that the Commanders of the French and the British war vessels did everything they could to succour the castaways. The Commander of the British Squadron rendered particularly valuable assistance in superintending the transfer to tugboat of the Suez Canal Company and arranging for hotel accommodation, etc. When the French tow boat passed the flagship of the French Squadron, the crew of the latter cheered and the band played the "Kimigayo."

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—Lieut.-Colonel Saito, attached to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, has stated to a member of the staff of the United Press Association that he did not, of course, believe that the Yassaki Maru would be the only victim in the Mediterranean. The sinking of the liner was the realization of a policy of Germany's submarine warfare towards Japanese vessels at large. If Germany continues such outrages Japan will feel herself compelled to despatch troops to take part in the fighting on land. Lieut.-Colonel Saito concluded his statement by saying that Japan will certainly take proper steps to deal with the discontent that has occurred. United Press.

Interesting Reports from Canton, Swatow and Amoy.

**Interesting Reports from Canton,
Swatow and Amoy.**
The following extracts regard-
ing currency matters are from the
Chinese Maritime customs trade
reports for 1914:—

Canton.

The chaotic condition of the local money market was considerably improved as the result of the redemption in July of Cantonese government notes, already referred to under "1. Local," but no sooner had this evil—so long prejudicial to trade—been successfully dealt with and eliminated than the vagaries of exchange produced another unsatisfactory situation. The discount on silver subsidiary coins against Hong kong paper currency when the year opened was 1½ per cent. In March it had risen to 12½ per cent, but declined again to 9½ per cent in August. Thereafter, however, silver currency depreciated rapidly, so that by the end of the year Hong kong notes were quoted at a premium of 22½ per cent. on local silver notes. A remarkable

and altogether anomalous features of the situation was that Hongkong silver dollars were circulating similarly at a discount of 3 to 10 per cent compared with the paper money of that Colony. Several reasons have been advanced in explanation of this inflated value of Hongkong paper currency, one suggestion being that it was the outcome of the operations of the money-changer's guild. But whilst in China the market for coins—just as for any other commodity—may be, and frequently is, manipulated by speculators, such manipulation would not be likely to affect exchange for any length of time. It must not be overlooked that, in their transactions with each other here, foreign and Chinese merchants invariably quote in Hongkong dollars, and the more probable causes of the appreciation of Hongkong paper currency would seem to be (i) the decrease in exports (for which the foreign exporter pays in Hongkong currency); (ii) the falling due of heavy bills against imports (for which the Chinese importer pays in Hongkong currency); (iii) the influx of large quantities of chopped, heavily defaced dollars from Shanghai, where clean dollars are now preferred; and (iv) the further flooding of the market by the return of Chinese subsidiary coins from Hongkong where they are no longer legal tender. The Chinese producers of the interior would appear to be the chief sufferers from the heavy discount on silver currency, for they receive no more than before for their produce in subsidiary coins, whose purchases

power, however, is considerable. The total number of coins struck during the year by the Canton Mint was: 20-cent pieces (silver), 41,691,000; 10-cent pieces (silver), 6,527,000; 1-cent pieces (copper), 14,750,000. During February the authorities made a final effort to increase the circulation of Canton government notes—reintroduced restrictions upon the transport inland of locally minted 20-cent pieces by these were withdrawn again in April.

Swatow. The rates of exchange on Hongkong have risen from 22½ per cent. in January to 12 per cent. in December, and the cause of this depreciation in local currency are threefold: first, the Hongkong Ordinance prohibiting the tendering of Chinese coins in the Colony; next, the cessation of emigrant traffic to the Straits and the consequent stoppage of their remittances home, and, lastly, the over-issues of notes by the Chinese banks, of which 31 exist, and 24 of which have no reserve whatever. Of these reasons, probably the second, as to emigrant traffic, has affected the market most, as it is estimated that at least \$10,000,000 less than usual comes in from the Straits and Swatow.

The Bishop of Victoria will
preach at Christ Church, Sharnbrook
Canton on Sunday next.
The Rev. E. W. L. Martin will
take services in the British Church
at Memo.

The last of the series of meetings in connection with the week of prayer is being held to-morrow, Saturday at 12. 30. in the City Hall, when the Rev. N.O. Pope will be the Chairman and speaker.

It is announced that the forthrightly united meetings for Intercession at St. Paul's College will be continued, the next being on January 18. at 8. a.m.

amounts arrive in notes and cheques and on person, so do not appear in our returns. Rates of exchange on Chinese ports did not rise to the same extent, while on the Yangtze rate fell from par to a discount against Swatow and on Chefoo from 5 per cent premium to a small discount.

The total treasure imported during the year was HK T. 6,244,334, as against HK T. 1,944,545 exported, both figures being somewhat in excess of the previous year's totals, and confirming the invariable rule here for imported treasure to exceed exports by some million tons. The principal items of the year's treasure were Japanese dollars, mostly from Koochow, and 20-cent pieces from Hongkong. The exports were mostly 20-cent pieces to Hongkong. The fact that the currency exported included Mexican, Dutch, Hongkong, Philippine, Chinese, Japanese, and French Indo-China dollars, besides subsidiary coins, shows the state of the money market at this port. The "Spanish dollar" the port's nefarious banknote, has not been able to stand the strain of abnormal conditions engendered, through the war, and has relinquished the one good quality which it could claim up to now, viz., keeping the port's currency and foreign exchange at par with Hongkong's self-standing at as much as 5 per cent discount, as compared with the latter unit, and having, besides, pushed down the local silver dollar to a further 4 or 5 per cent discount, it became a joking matter for the unhappy possessor of Amoy silver credit and Hongkong silver debits to make good his obligations. Long term fluctuations up to 10 per cent. between silver and silver at places only 285 miles apart do not speak well for the efficacy of banking as a basis for the maintenance of a free and unobstructed trade in these regions.

The year has been generally characterised by an absence of noteworthy local occurrences or developments in industry, trade or communications. Everything seems to "mark time" and is at the end of the war, many had a feeling of which were keenly felt here. The sudden drop in foreign exchange greatly hampered the import trade.

CHINESE CUSTOMS STATION
LOOTED.

**Two Europeans Held Up; A
Chinese Killed.**
Yesterday afternoon the village

of Yintin, which is about five miles north of Shashikot, was startled by a band of armed robbers, who, entering the village, commenced firing on the Customs Station, which is one of some importance on the Chinese side of the border. Having fired for some time, the marauders approached the station, and, entering, held up the two European Customs Officials, who are a Mr. K. Stangard, a Dane, and a Mr. Doll, a Britisher. In the firing that had preceded the entry, the Chinese in the station had been severely wounded, and has since died. Threatening to shoot the two Europeans if they resisted, the robbers looted the station, seizing arms, ammunition, money, etc.

The leader of the gang, who spoke English, told the Europeans that he was a leader of a revolutionary party, and that he would be responsible for what had taken place. Having given his name, he said that he was manager of the Hongkong and Kowloon Dairy, and told the officers to go to Hongkong. Realising that it would be useless to resist, the officials left, arriving unharmed at Hongkong last evening. It was officially stated that proclamations were posted up at the station and the raiders, who masqueraded as revolutionaries.

Although the affair took place some miles away from British territory, fears were entertained for the safety of Shatkat as a precautionary measure, the immediately available men from the Central Police Station, 48 in number, were dispatched. The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. Mc. I. Messer) and Mr. T. King (Assistant Superintendent) accompanied the party, but it was found that the border had not been crossed and that the affair was apparently an outburst on the part of a gang of robbers and that it had no connection with any revolution.

On enquiry to-day, a representative of the *Telegraph* was informed that with the approach of Chinese New Year trouble of this nature was expected on the part of gangs of robbers, who were making use of the present unsettled state of affairs to make looting excursions. It was at first thought that the revolutionaries might have been the cause of the trouble, but, happily, it has proved otherwise.

As regards the present state of affairs, news does not seem definite. A fairly strong body of policies remain at Shantok in case of any emergency. During the course of to-day various scraps of information regarding Yint have been received in office quarters, but these are not considered sufficiently authentic to act upon.

Corps Orders issued to-day, by
Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. I.
state:—

Pte. T. B. Johnstone is granted
 leave of absence from 9. 1. 18
 9. 7. 18. LoCpl. O. M. Alport
 leave of absence is extended to
 the duration of the war.

Parades
Parades for Saturday, 8th inst.
7:30 a.m. Members of Signaling
Section and other Signaling
order dated 8-15. 7:30 a.m.
and Heliograph practice at Reading
quarters.
2:30 p.m. Ministry at King
Park Range, as detailed in Corps
Orders Nos. 4 dated 8-10 and
dated 8-16. The M.O.D. 1
Signaling Section will conduct

Some Features of Trade in 1914

The following extracts are from the trade report for 1914 compiled

The total net value of the trade passing through the stations in this district by junk and rail was Hk. Tls. 47,189,272, as compared with the previous year's figure of Hk. Tls. 48,355,931, showing a decrease of Hk. Tls. 1,216,659. The value of the trade carried by junk was Hk. Tls. 45,301,202. Import trade by junk showed but a slight change, but export trade decreased by over 2 million taels. The value of the trade carried by rail amounted to Hk. Tls. 1,83,070, showing an increase of Hk. Tls. 358,411 over the figures for 1943. Owing to the depreciation of Kwangtung bank-notes, the inundations in the West River Valley, the outbreak of war, and lately the discount on Canton subsidies, coinage, it may be said with regard to the "local" trade of Hongkong that the year under review will rank as one of the worst ever experienced in the history of the Colony. In the early part of the year the piece goods market was depressed by the reaction which took place in cotton values. For the previous 2½ years prices had been on a high level, but, as the industrial boom in Europe and America began to wane, there was a general decline in values, which had a bad effect upon stocks in the hands of merchants, and the poor off-take tended to cause further anxiety. The import trade was further depressed by cheaper silver. During May and June, however, a occasionally good clearance of a kinds of goods tended to show that up-country supplies were bare, and the market showed signs of returning confidence, when severe set-back was encountered by the heavy floods in the West River and Canton delta. Trade was practically brought to standstill by the outbreak of war in Europe.

The grand total for the year shows a revenue of mixed T. 331,315 of Ht. Tm. 317,725 compared with Ht. Tm. 359,333 in 1913, a decrease of approximately 93 per cent. Excluding opium revenue, in which a decrease was to be expected, a comparison of dues derived from general cargo shows that 1914 revenue was but Ht. Tm. 88,000 short of the 1913 collection, a loss on junk-borne cargo being practically counterbalanced by the gain on railborne cargo.

The number of passengers who passed our station was 151,938, and outwards 145,979, making a total of 295,918, as compared with 310,834 in the previous year. Those who crossed the frontier by the Canton-Kowloon Railway from Hongkong to China numbered 277,512, and from China to Hongkong 265,722. The only new ferry started during the year was by the launch *Tai sang*, from Lintin to Chungking-moon. This launch commenced running on the 10th August. The launch *Tungshing*, on the Tung-shan run, ceased running on the 1st July, and the launch *Seng-oo* on the Tungtung-shan run, on the 21st August. The launch *Tai-shan* on the Tung-shan run, on the 21st August.

men to attend for telephone duty
Remainder Nil.
Detail
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. —
On duty until to-morrow noon
ing H. K. V. R.
On duty from to-morrow until
15th inst. — No. 2 Section Army
Batt.
Officer on duty Capt. W. M.
Scott.
P. of W. Camp Kowloon.
On duty to-night H. K. V. R.
On duty to-morrow night Scots
Company.
Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.
On duty to-night Scots Co.
Officer on duty Lieut. Macpherson.
On duty to-morrow night Scots
Company.
Barracks, Hong Kong.
On duty to-night H. K. V. R.
On duty to-morrow night Scots
Company.

PUBLIC AUCTION
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916

BANKRUPTCY MOTION.

Further Proceedings To-day.

The hearing was resumed this morning, before the Chief Justice, of the motion by Mui Pan-chi to annul the bankruptcy petition issued in respect of the Chang On Bank.

The applicant was again represented by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Looker, Deacon, Looker and Harston), and Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F.B.L. Bowley) was for the Official Receiver. Mr. Bevis, (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) and Mr. D'Almeida represented the interests of several creditors.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Alabaster referred to the Affidavit of Hui Shing, an employee of the Bank. It was suggested yesterday by his Lordship that Hui Shing should be called in respect of a statement with regard to his position in the firm. Hui Shing, was apparently, continued Mr. Alabaster, the only person who was not available to be called for cross-examination. Mr. Potter pointed out that the man would be sent for if wanted. He was at present in Kwangsi, and it would take some little time to get him down. It seemed as if Mr. Alabaster was suggesting that the man had decamped, but if his Lordship would let the case stand over, the man would be secured. He (Mr. Potter) was anxious that the man should be cross-examined.

His Lordship thought that it was important that Mr. Alabaster should establish that Hui Shing had control of the business. In his affidavit Hui Shing denied that he had not the control of the business.

Mr. Alabaster thought the man ought to be cross-examined on that point. He went on to refer to a correspondence and read a letter which concluded with an enquiry after the health of the recipient. That he said was a "courteous retort" to a damning letter.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

FURTHER REMAND IN EXTRADITION CASE.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court, this afternoon, the hearing was resumed of the case in which a Chinese named Choy Shu is to answer why he should not be handed over to the Chinese authorities on a charge of being concerned in the kidnapping of nine people.

Further evidence was offered by one of the relatives of the family who were held at ransom, and the case was again remanded until Friday.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Ambulance Company.

The Surgeon-Inspector reports that an examination in First Aid will be held at the Tung Wah Hospital on Tuesday next, January 11th, at 5.30 p.m. Candidates will attend in uniform.

Parades 5.30 p.m.

Uniform, Caps with Covers, Rifles and Ammunition.

Monday January 10th.—No. 2 Company.

Tuesday January 11th.—All Recruits.

Wednesday January 12th.—No. 1 Company.

Thursday January 13th.—No. 3 Company.

Friday January 14th.—No. 4 Company and all recruits.

Collar Numbers and Helmets.

All Companies are required to attend the above Parades in full strength. Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, other than Inspectors, will have Collar numbers issued to them on these parades; after which they must be referred to in all reports, duty lists, muster lists, registers, etc., by their numbers as well as names.

On the same parades men who have not yet had helmets issued to them will be measured for same.

Musketry.

In addition to the instructions issued yesterday to Inspectors and Sergeants the M.I. will issue to all ranks on the parades next week printed "Notes on Firing Part II."

Saturday January 8th.—Volley Firing for Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Companies. Nos. 3 and 4 Companies will leave Blake Pier at 1.30 p.m. punctually, and No. 2 Company at 3.00 p.m. punctually.

Sunday January 9th.—Part II for all Inspectors and Sergeants. Leave Blake Pier at 9.00 a.m. Men are warned that this practice is not expected to conclude before 2.30 p.m.

Promotions.

Consequent upon the reversion of Inspector Mow Fung, the Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the following promotions.

Sergeant Peter Wong to be Crown Sergeant. P. C. George Lee to be Sergeant.

SHARE MARKET.

Quotations.

No change on opening prices (see page 9).

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mai Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Ross—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lam	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Lock's Brand—No.	per set	10
Ton-yee, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do.—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Lam	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Lam	lb.	14
Hump—Salt—Ngau Lam	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Lam	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Lam	each	11
Tail—Ngau Lam	each	18
Liver—Ngau Lam	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Head & Feet—Ngau Lam	set	\$1.09
Ham Chop—Young Fat Kwai	lb.	25
Leg—Young Fat	lb.	25
Shoulder—Young Fat	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Chicklings—Chu Cheung	per set	24
Brins—Chu No	lb.	13
Feet—Chu Kwai	lb.	15
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	16
Head—Chu Tam	each	11
Heart—Chu Sam	lb.	18
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	28
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	24
Chop—Chu Pak Kwai	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pak	lb.	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	set	60
Head and Feet—Young Fat Kwai	each	8
Heart—Young Fat	lb.	23
Kidneys—Young Fat	lb.	22
Liver—Young Fat	lb.	22
Feet—Young Fat	lb.	22
Ham Chop—Shang N' a Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	lb.	19
Sal—Ngau Tsi Yuk	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsi Cheung	lb.	20
Art—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsi	lb.	35
Lapons, Large, Small—Sun Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pau Kan	lb.	38
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	29
(fresh)	per doz	33
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Houhou—Hoi Hoi Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tui	each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kang	lb.	60
Hen—He	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	16
Bab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Shiu	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Fan Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sun	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Gardoon—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gardoon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	18
Earrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwai Kap	lb.	20
Lahras—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Leng Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chik Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Om Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shan Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kwai Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tsu Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	18
Pisces—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Bak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	30
Ray—Pai Pa Shu	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Sole—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Hoi	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tsi Shu Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	lb.	18
Turbot, small—fresh water—Kau Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Lan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kau Shan Ping Khe	lb.	18
(Chafu)—Tsu Chai Ping Khe	lb.	18

MEAT.

肉食	(hides), Macao, —San Hing Chiu	...	...
	Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut	...	...
	Cassabola, —Yeung To	...	...
扒龍尾	Cocoanuts, —Yeung To	...	each 1
肉牛雜	Grapes —Po Tai Tse	...	lb. 3
肉牛棧	Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	...	...
油牛	—America, —Kam Shan Ling Mung	...	1
肉油	Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	...	lb 2
扒肉牛	—Fresh,	...	...
初牛	Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-chang Tim Ching	...	...
臘牛	—Sweet	...	...
臘牛	Pears, (American), —Kun San Shoot Lay	...	...
臘牛	—(Canton), Cooking, —Sha Li	...	1
臘牛	Peanuts, —Fa Shang	...	...
臘牛	Plantain, —Tai Chin	...	...
臘牛	Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	...	...
臘牛	Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yan	...	each 1
臘牛	Shanghai, —Lo Kwai	...	...
臘牛	Walnuts, —Hop To	...	lb 1
臘牛	—Green, —Sang Hop Tao	...	...
臘牛	Water Melon, —(Am.) —Kam San Sai Kwa	...	each

VEGETABLES, etc.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Chen	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	8
Long—Tan Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	19
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	lb.	14
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	lb.	14
Cans Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kau Lap Chiu	lb.	25
Red—Hung Pa Chiu	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	lb.	2
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb.	8
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Kwang	lb.	9
old—Lo Kwang	lb.	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Luk Kan	lb.	1
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	lb.	1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	lb.	6
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	35
Mushrooms, fresh—Shang Cho Ko	lb.	1
Must Melon, Amer.—Kau San Hong Kwa	each	1
Okra	lb.	8
Onion, Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	8
Potatoes—Kau Tsoi	lb.	3
Green Potatoes—Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	lb.	3
Japan—Yui Pun Shu Tse	lb.	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	lb.	1
Poonchew—Poonchew Shu Tse	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	lb.	1
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	8
Shallots—Kau Chung Tau	lb.	5
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	lb.	6
Tomatoes—Wan Ke	lb.	4
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	4
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Young Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit wa	lb.	4
(American)—Kau San Jit	lb.	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	lb.	6
Lily root—Lun Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	2.50
per lb.,	0
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per 1 tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
Sugar—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

Frozen Meat.

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st, September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce.—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

We guarantee an absolute pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET"

\$4.75 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.95 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN

81 Des Voeux Road, West

Loans on Mortgage of House property, etc.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLIS, ATTORNEY, & Co.,

Undertaken and Executed.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

be carried on at their offices in Hongkong and Canton as heretofore.

COLBOURNE LITTLE, FRIBA.

P. R. J. ADAMS, A.M.I.E.

MARSHALL WOOD, A.R.I.B.A.

January, 1st 1916.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Central Market, Telephone 5-515.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Gold Production of the Philippines.

STOCK.	Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1915.		1916.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
Banks.											
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 ea.	120,000	\$125	all	385	July	700	Oct. 345	r div.	750 c. div.	{ 22 3/4 at 1/8 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15 }
Marine Insurances.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	415	10,000	\$350	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. }
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	182 1/2	10,000	\$15	\$5	145	May	135	Jan.	180	160	{ Final of 1913 p.c. making 55 p.c. for 1914 }
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	910	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$972	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$35 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914 }
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	288 1/2	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	182 1/2	Jan.	270	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$15 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914 }
Fire Insurances.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	152	30,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162	180	\$3 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	415	8,000	\$250	50	385	Feb.	368	April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.											
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1113	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	274 1/2	Nov.	111	45	{ \$44 for year ending 30.6.15 }
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	204	30,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14 }
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	{ Combined 1123 1/2 Deferred 1120 Preferred 54 }	{ 60,000 60,000 }	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	172	96	{ p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. for year 1914 & quoted ex p.c. div. H.K. from 22.15 an interim div. of 5 p.c. on the combined & paid in London 22.15 quoted ex div. in H.K. 11.23 }
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	7/6	\$3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	90 1/2	r div. 82 1/2	{ Interim of 2 1/2 Coupon No. 25 making 7 1/2 for 1915 }
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	337	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	49	Nov.	59	52	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15 }
Refineries.											
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	127	20,000	\$100	all	95 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1913
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	337	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	45	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.											
Kaitum Mining Admin'n Co., Ltd.	30 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	98 1/2	30 1/2	{ Interim of 1 1/2 account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) }
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3.40	200,000	\$1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tromoh Mines Ltd.	27 1/2	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	25 1/2	{ b. l. interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15 }
Ural Caspians	33 1/2	795,686	\$1	all	56 1/2		21 1/2	Nov.	41	37 1/2	{ 1 1/2 interim 1915 }
Docks, Wharves and Outworks &c.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	377	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	83 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	59 1/2	55,000	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kw. W. Co., Ltd.	92 1/2	38,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2		Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands	1.94	13,000	\$100	\$100					94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	108	200,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	115	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15 }
H'kong Land Investment Co.	104	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Ephraim Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$5.30	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
Kloonland & Building Co., Ltd.	40	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	4		

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 19 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) 7½ buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$5 buyers.	Sandycrofts + (Straits) buyers.
Anglo-Dutch Tls 7¼ buyers.	Balgownies (Straits) 4½ buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$2.00 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$14. buyers
Linggis £1	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$7 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$4 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.75 buyers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY,
Share and General Brokers
6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

Selling		T/T Bombay		On Haiphong		Gold Leaf per oz.	
T/T	1/11 1/4	Demand Bombay	1441	3 1/2%	prem		\$57.50
Demand	1/11 5/16	T/T Calcutta	1441	On Saigon	3	Sovereign	\$10.38 nom
30 d/s	1/11 3/8	Demand Calcutta	1442	On Bangkok	79 1/2	Bar Silver ready	26 7/8
60 d/s	1/11 1/2	Demand Manila	92		Buying	forward	
4 m/s	1/11 9/16	T/T Batavia & N.Y.	454	4 m/s L/C			
T/T Shanghai	7434	Demand New York	45 7/8	4 m/s D/P	2 1/8	SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Private 30 d/s eight		T/T Java	1064	5 m/s L/C	2 1/4	Discount per \$100:	
T/T Singapore	8212	T/T Manila		30 d/s B/L & M	29 3/4	Chinese 30 cts pieces	\$18 1/2
T/T Japan	91	Demand 4 monthly		30 d/s B/L & M & N.Y.	47 1/4	Chinese 10 cts	\$16 1/2
T/T India	1442	Demand 3 monthly	743	Bank Manila	240	Hong Kong 50 cts	\$16 1/2
Demand 3 monthly	1443	Demand 2 monthly	743 1/2	Bank London	240		
		Demand 1 monthly	743 1/2				

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION**

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:	
Starting	
£1,500,000 at 2/-	
=	\$15,000,000
Silver	\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors\$35,000.00
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy
Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Eckins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Phummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shillim
CHIEF MANAGER

CHIEF MANAGER
 Hongkong—N. J. Stolt
MANAGER
 Shanghai—A. G. Stephen
 London Bankers—London
 County and Westminster
 Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per
annum.
For 6 months, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per
annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per

N. J. STABB
Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
THE Business of the above

1 Bank is conducted by the
**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION**
Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per annum.

hai Banking Corporation.
N. J STABB,
Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorized Capital Rs. 500 lakhs.

Authorized Capital	2,500,000
Subscribed "	1,125,000
Paid Up "	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Limited.
BRANCHES:—
Bombay Karachi

Calcutta	Kota Bharu
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon

Howrah Shanghai
Kandy Singapore

HONGKONG BRANCH
Every description of Banking &
Exchange business transacted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

THE TABLE

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 A.M. TO	8.00 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. TO	9.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 A.M. TO	10.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. TO	11.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. TO	12.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. TO	1.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. TO	2.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. TO	3.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. TO	4.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. TO	5.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.

8.35 P.M. To	8.55 P.M.	41	30 MARY
9.00 P.M. To	9.00 P.M.	41	15 MARY
	9.00 P.M.	41	30 MARY

NIGHT CARS.

1.30 P.M. and 4 P.M. and 9 P.M. To
 11.00 P.M. every half hour—
 11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M.
 every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS

[illegible]

SATURDAYS
Late C.M. to midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexander, Bell, Borg,
De Young, East, Central.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

